SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1878.

Amusements To Day. American Institute Building—Barnun's Menageria.

Booth's Theatre—Dady O'Dond, Matines,
Bowery Theatre—Dath Huthaway.

Bryant's Opera House—Twenty-third street
Fifth Avenue Theatre—New Year's Eve. Mailnes,
Grand Opera House—Uncie Sam. Matines.

Nible's Garden—Lee and Letos. Midlices.

Olympic Theatre—Humpty Dumpty. Mailnes.
Theatre Comique—Captain Jack. Matines.

Thouse Comique—Captain Jack. Matines.

Unjon Square Theatre—Courin Jack. Matines.

Wallnesk's—David Garrick. Matines. Wood's Museum-Help, Matines

### The Charter at Albany.

The Legislature, and just now the Senate is laboring over a revised charter for the city of New York. If people did not look below the surface it would be difficult to imagine why the subject of a charter for this city should so often agitate our Legislature. It has been the main topic of discussion and disturbance at Albany during almost every session for the past fifteen years, and notably for the last three or four years.

Why has this been so? The real answer to this question, as every candid Republican and Democrat knows, is that throughout this long period the effort has been made, sometimes by one party and sometimes by the other, to govern the city of New York by the Legislature rather than to allow the city to govern itself. And now, in the face of the incontestable truth that the party attempting this has never made anything out of it in the long run the hide-bound Republicans in the present Legislature seem bent upon trying this most unprofitable experiment once more.

In 1857, when the Legislature first became Republican and there was a Republican in the Executive chamber and this city was Democratic in its politics, the Republicans initiated the scheme of ruling the city by commissions. Always of doubt ful constitutionality, and never wise as a party expedient, this unnatural makeshift not only introduced into the city an era of corruption which still exists, but so far from reducing its Democratic majorities, as was foully predicted by its authors, It operated to swell them year by year until they ultimately overthrew Republican ascendency in the State. The radical defect of this scheme was, that so far from the members of these commissions, who were selected from the two parties, acting as checks upon each other, they soon formed rings and combined to feather their own nests by uniting to plunder the city. This was especially true of the old Board of Supervisors, which, by an exquisitely contrived plan of minority representation, was composed of an equal number of members from each party. Running smoothly for a while, this board finally became such a shameless den of robbers that even the Legislature of 1870 was constrained to abolish it.

In 1870 the Democrats had a large majority in the Assembly, and the Governor was a Democrat. They determined to strike through special legislation for a long lease of power in this city. They were in a minority in the Senate, but they found no difficulty in purchasing enough Republican Senators to pass the charter under which we now live. In accordance with its provisions every important office was given to a Democrat for a long term. The reaction came, and where are the city Democracy

Ought not the baleful results of these experiments for governing New York city by special legislation to suffice for a whole generation? Then why try to repeat them now? Does the Republican party hope to main anything by playing this rôle over again? Last fall, when the fate of the party in this State was suspended in the balance, did not its leaders pledge themselves that if successful in the contest they would give this city a non-partisan charter? And as proof of their good faith did they not nominate John A. Dix for Governer and WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, who, though supporters of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, accepted their nominations on non-partisan platforms so fav as this city was concerned? Can the Republicans in the Legislature, after their party has carried the State by virtue of these pledges, afford to repudiate them by kicking down the ladder whereon they

ascended to power? What the Republicans in the Legislature ought to do, and what it is alone safe, expedient, and right for them to do, is to adopt just such a charter for this city as they would feel impelled to pass provided political parties here were evenly balanced. and an election to fill every important office in the municipal government was to be held within thirty days after the passage of the act. Everything essentially different from this in the proposed charter cests on a sandy foundation, which will grouple away at the indignant touch of an honest people on their first resort to the ballot boxes.

Will the Republicans in the Legislature give this long oppressed, often plundered, severely taxed metropolis such a charter us is fit to endure and will endure? If they are inclined to do this, then let them not legislate exclusively for a party, nor to meet a temperary exigency, but lodge power where it rightfully belongs, surround it by proper checks, and hold those who wield it to a strict accountability. Any other plan will in due time return to plague the paltry politicians who invent it and prostrate the party whose leaders they assume to be.

# The Postal Car Controversy.

A large portion of the press have seize upon the existing dispute in regard to gostal cars between the Postmaster-General and the railway companies to abuse the intter without stint.

The facts are that since 1864 most of the leading railroads of the country have been earrying the mails in postal cars as an ac commodation to the Department and to the public. For this they have received no extra compensation, though they were in- ever the name of either of its military induced to adopt the postal-car system by the promise of the then Postmaster-General to endeavor to induce Congress to give them a proper remuneration. These postal ears are much more expensive than the old baggage cars in which the mails were formerly earried. They are warmed and highted at the expense of the companies on whose lines they run, and are virtually post offices on wheels. They each carry a half dozen clerks, who assort the mails on the train, thus saving the time while in transit, which time under the old system was a dead loss.

Having been at the expense of building the companies have kept them

hope that they would eventually be remunerated for all their services. They now threaten to discontinue these cars after the st of April unless their claims are properly recognized.

In the mean time what one Postmaster-General accepted as a favor the present Postmaster-General demands as a right. The Attorney-General is said to have expressed the opinion that the Government has control over all lines of transportation, and has the right to dictate in what manner the mails shall be carried. Had he said the power to dictate, he would have been nearer the truth: for even a Government as arbitrary and absolute as ours now is has no right to demand what is wrong. It is under the same obligation as the public to pay the railway companies what is equitable and just for the work performed, and should not claim services for which it does not expect to pay. It has been stated that to yield the demands of the railway companies would increase the expense of transporting the mails to thirty-seven million dollars per annum, which is twenty millions more than has been appropriated for that service for the present fiscal year. It is not necessary to yield the demands made in full. How much shall be paid is still an open question. The primary issue is one of principle and not of economy. Shall the companies receive any extra pay for providing postal cars, when their con

tracts merely require that they provide

freight cars? If yes, how much?

If the Postmaster-General wishes to omize there is an ample field in his department. It is not necessary that he should approve any more claims like that of CHORPENNING, or that he should lend CHORPENNING himself any assistance in the efforts he is still making to deplete the Treasury. There is also many a leak in the West that might be diminished, if no completely stopped. For instance, it is difficult to see the necessity of paying seventy-one thousand dollars per annum for carrying the mails from Missoula, Montana Territory, to Walla Walla, in Washington Territory, when the receipts on that line are not fifty dollars a year. The fact that Postmaster-General CRES-WELL is opposing any increase to the railway companies on account of postal cars is strong evidence that the increase ought to be paid. The United States Senate has appointed a committee to examine into this dispute. It will be well for that committee to remember that the rates for carrying the mails over the lines that now propose to discontinue the postal cars were fixed many years ago, when nearly everything was cheaper than now, and when the mails were not one-quarter as bulky as at present. At that time the mail meant newspapers and letters; now it includes books, seeds and merchandise, and the number of mail trains has been greatly increased. The railway companies receive less proportionately for carrying the mail through on passenger trains than for transporting bricks and pig iron by slow trains on platform cars.

The companies demand forty cents per mile for each eight-wheel car, and a proportional rate for portions of cars occupied for railway post offices; also that Post Office clerks transported free shall not be entitled to damages in case of accident, and that Post Office agents riding in passenger carsshal' pay two cents fare per mile. These rates are less than those paid by the public for the transportation of freight in cheap cars at low speed.

It is to be hoped that this matter may be satisfactorily arranged without proceeding to extremities on either side. It would be very unfortunate for the national Government to advance any further toward the complete centralization of power in itself, while the delay of twelve or fifteen hours in each distributing office, necessitated by a withdrawal of the postal cars, would cause great inconvenience to the busines of the country.

## The Military Secretaries.

The Secretary of War, being about to go off on a tour in the West and South, requests the President "to authorize and direct WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, General of the Army of the United States, to perform the duties of Secretary of War during such absence." Thereupon the President writes to the Attorney-General asking whether such an appointment would be legal.

The Attorney-General in reply calls the attention of the President to the wellknown section 18 of the act approved July 15, 1870, as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any officer of the army of the United States on the active list, to hold any civil office whether by election or appointment; and any such officer accepting or exercising the functions of a civil office shall at once cease to be an officer of the army and his commission shall be vacated thereby."

In accordance with this the Attorney-General says that "Gen. Sherman is on the active list of the army, and the office of Secretary of War is a civil office. He cannot, therefore, be appointed to discharge the duties of that office, nor can he exercise its functions without ceasing to be an officer of the Army of the United States.' In other words, it is the opinion of the Attorney-General, the law adviser of the President, that Gen. SHERMAN cannot act as Secretary of War, even for a short period,

without thereby vacating his commission. We are glad to see the Executive adopting the view of the law which The Sunhes often urged upon the attention of the country. For several years past President GRANT has kept about his person Brevet Brig.-Gen. HORACE PORTER, Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. E. BABCOCK, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. T. DENT, all of the regular army. These officers have been constantly present at the White House as secretaries of the President, and some one of them has regularly been sent with messages to Congress, and has been recognized as the secretary of the President by the official head of either House. One of these military officers, Gen. HORAGE PORTER, has resigned, and has ceased to be a secretary; but Gen. BABCOCK and Gen. DENT still exercise the

functions and bear the title. The office of secretary of the President s purely and exclusively a civil office. It has no military quality or character whatever. Its duties are all civil; and whencumbents is mentioned in the official reports of Congress his military title is omitted. We are told in these official reports that Mr. PORTER or Mr. BARCOCK appeared with a message from the President; never that Gen. PORTER or Gen. BAHCOCK performed that duty; and if, by reason of the statute, it is impossible to appoint the General of the Army to be Acting Secretary of War for a few weeks without thereby vacating his commission, it is equally impossible to appoint Gen. BARCOCK or Gen DENT secretary of the President without thereby vacating his commission in the army.

In this state of the law, it is the im

The

Gen. DENT from the rolls, to direct the paymesters no longer to pay them as officers, and to take measures to recover the money improperly paid them as such during the whole time since they first vacated their commissions by acting as secretaries of the President.

### The Bull's Head Bank.

If a poor and hungry wretch had walked into the Bull's Head Bank about two weeks ago, snatched a five dellar bill from the counter, and rushed away to some secluded purlieu to buy bread for himself and a starving family, what would have followed? Policemen and detectives would have been promptly on the track, and the public would have been informed that the capture of the desperate thief was hourly expected.

What are the facts? An imperfect examination of the books of the Bull's Head Bank has shown that over a quarter of a million dollars has been stolen from the stockholders and depositors. The ledger of the bank is mutilated. so as to destroy the proof of criminal misuse of funds. A grave offence grainst the laws of the State has been committed, yet no detective is on the track, no suspected person has even been questioned by the

It is plain that the ledger was mutilated by a criminal. Who was the criminal? With such examples of remissness on the part of our police authorities, it is not a matter of wonder that we have so many defalcations. Officials who handle trust funds should be made to feel that they cannot enter with impunity into reckless speculation, and that the way of the rich

#### Tweed.

transgressor is as hard as that of the poor

It turns out just as we always supposed The Republican Senators dare not investigate Tweep, and so they let him off with

the empty formality of his resignation. According to the Hon. SAMUEL J. TIL DEN, Judge NOAH DAVIS of the Supreme Court of this city has publicly stated that five of the present Republican members of the Senate were bribed by Tweep to vote for the charter of 1870. The conduct of the Senate in allowing Tweed to escape in this nanner would seem to prove that a great many more than five were in the same ras cally category.

The Republican Legislature at Albany is evidently quite as rotten as the Republican Congress in Washington.

The Journal of Commerce has compiled from the census reports a table showing the manufacturing industries in each State produ ing over \$1,000,000 worth of any one descripti of manufactured merchandise. From this table ome curious results are gathered. In no less than twenty-four of the States flouring and gristmill products form the leading manufac tured staple, showing an annual value ranging from \$1,516,150 in Nebraska to \$60,237,220 in New York, which gives the largest return of any of the States. In Illinois the flouring and gristniil products are set at \$43,876,775; in Ohio at \$31,602,210; in Indians at \$25,371,322, and in Missouri at \$31,837,351. The returns for New York show that next to the gristmill product the largest branch of manufacture is that of men's dothing, amounting to \$44,718,491; after which come in the order of their importance refined sugar \$42.837,184; tanned leather, exclusive of morocco, dressed skins, and curried heather, \$26,988,420; and boots and shoes to the value of \$22,679,874. The heaviest manufacture in Massachusetts is not cotton goods, as most persons probably suppose, but boots and shoes, which are annually turned out there to the value of \$88,399,583. The product of cotton goods in Massachusetts amounts to \$56,267,580, and of wool-len goods \$39,409,242. The only States in which the manufacture of cotton goods forms the leading manufacturing industry are Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and their products are respectively, Maine, \$11,739,781; New Hamphire, \$16,999,072; and Rhode Island, \$22,072,203. In Pennsylvania the Iron interest of course predominates over all others. Its product in plg. bloom, forged and rolled iron, together with iron bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, nails, spikes, pipe, and castings is set down at the sum of \$128,761,907, in addition machinery and boilers to the value of \$29,258,153 are manufactured, besides nearly \$7,000,000 worth of steel. Connecticut's leading manufacture is that of woollen goods, amounting to \$17,365,148. Sawed lumber is the principal manufactured product of Michigan, Mississippi, Fiorida, and Washington Territory, the figures for the first named State being set at \$31.946,396, the other two States and Washington Territory returning less than \$3,000,000 each. But Maine's product of sawed lumber nearly equals in value its cotton goods, amounting to \$11,391,747 annually. In Louisiana molasses and sugar form the staple manufacture, the production amounting to \$10,341.858. Milled quartz to the value of \$12, 119,719 heads the list of manufactured products in Nevada, and Maryland's leading manufactur is that of refined sugar, amounting to \$7,007.857 yearly. West Virginia turns out forged and rolled iron, nails, and spikes to the value of \$8,000.820 every year. These are the leading manufacturing industries of the several States though other branches of manufacture not here

ones we have specified. The colored Grant-Caseyites of New Orleans have given public expression to their anger at the failure of the Senate to admit PINCHBACK to a seat. " Mr. PINCHBACK," say the Caseyites, " was elected by the General As Federal courts and protected by the Presiden The sanctioning of a General Assembly by the Federal courts has not heretofore been regarded as necessary evidence of its legality as the law-making power of a sovereign State. It is almost needless to add that the meeting also indorsed DURBIL, the drunken Judge, and

The importance which the wool-growing

enumerated amount in some instances to far

greater sums in the aggregate than the single

interest in California has attained may be in great measure ascribed to the example afforded in the energy and pluck of one man who, in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, practically demonstrated the feasibility of making the business of sheep raising exceedingly remunerative in that State. This man Cel. WILLIAM W. HOLLISTER, emigrated from Licking county, Ohio, some twenty years ago, driving before him a flock of eight hundred sheep. It was an extremely hazardous undertaking to cross the continent in those days with uch a flock, and owing to the difficulties and hardships he encountered on the way, when he arrived at last in Southern California the number of his sheep had been reduced by more than one half. Beginning the business of sheep breeding in debt, he carried it on so success fully that in time he became very wealthy, his fortune at present being estimated at not less than \$3,000.000. He is the owner of over one hundred thousand acres of soil; with flocks in proportion to his lands. He says that each one of the three hundred sheep he had remaining when he reached California samed him one thousand dollars before it died. Col. HOLLIS-TER thinks the different grades of merino sheet the best adapted to the business of sheep raise ing on a large scale, because the merino is more gregarious and herds better in large pand while its fleece furnishes the great staple for the lothing wools. The average annual increase of sheep under fair conditions in California Coi. HOLLISTER estimates to be, with merinos, on running for several years in the constant diate duty of the Secretary of War to a large scale only eighty per cent. The average

strike the names of Gen. BARCOCK and annual yield of wool in his flocks has been about six pounds for each animal. Where the business is conducted on an extensive scale the owner is obliged to leave its supervision with subordinates to a great extent, which accounts for the falling off in the increase under such circumstances. The great enemies of California wool growers are wolves and the scab.

> The Vineland Independent assails th New Jersey Methodist Conference with great bitterness for its action in regard to a seminary which was to have been built in Vineland, but which remains in an uncompleted condition. with every prospect of continuing so. It says that the seminary was located in Vineland under an arrangement by which the town was t give twenty acres of land and \$15,000 for the benefit of the Institution, while the Conference was to complete the work, raising and expend-ing double the amount of the denation. The Conference has a deed of the twenty acres of land, worth \$5,000, and has received and expended some \$12,000 of money contributed by Vineand; while for its share in the work only about \$3,000 has been raised by subscription, which Besides this, \$10,000 has been raised by mortgag ing the building, erected by Vineland money, and the land. Now the Independent wants the Conference either to complete the seminary or pay back the money, and also to promulgate the dostrine that it is harder for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a man to enter the gates of heaven with the evidence of fraud sticking to his conscience. There is probably another side to the story, but that does not affect the excellence of the principle which the

> The frequent fluctuations in the prices of nining stocks in California and Nevada are to mines in those States are managed like some railroads further east, not for the purpose of making fair profits for the stockholders, but so as to give stock operators chances for making extravagant sums by speculation. Mines are frequently purchased to give the owners an opportunity to speculate in the stock, and they so manage the working of such mines as to raise or depress the prices of stock at will. The consequence is that outside purchasers are in the position of unsophisticated betters in a gamling game, who are playing against sharpers colding hands put up for the special benefit of just such innocent dupes. And it is to be feared that a good deal of the speculation in Wal street is of very much the same description.

If the unsightly old Harlem and New Haven freight house cannot be made to yield the city more than \$15,000 a year, it may is well be pulled down simultaneously with the Tombs; and to the two may be added the use less. White street arsenal. This will pretty nearly finish the demolition of edifices of any pretensions in the Sixth Ward; and as for FRANK QUEEN'S handsome office and the CORNELLS' iron warehouse, they can be jack-screwed up to the requisite elevation whenever an enlightened Common Council can make it profitable to itsel and the public to raise the ward to the level of Broadway and Chatham square. The great improvement should not be long delayed, for withn a year or two some enterprising fat melter, attracted by the decline in the value of Sixth Ward lots, and charmed with the entire congruity of the surroundings, may buy a few acres and erect structures really worth something, and to pull down which would involve cost to the city. By all means let the rest cothe ward fall with the Tombs, the arsenal, and the freight depot. Make one unsavory job of it, at 1 let the Mayor give his fellow citizens timely warning to flee from the city while the demolition is go ing on.

Colonel and Brevet Brig.-Gen. CHARLES WASHINGTON WOOLLEY of Cincinnati proposes his plan of redeeming the country. WOOLLEY says that "MURAT HALSTEAD is the ablest journalist of them all." This is true; but ability is not the only thing. True goodness is what shines in the long run; and in this respect there is no other man to compare with Deacon RICH-AND SMITH of Cincinnati. If parties are to be reconstructed we insist that RICHARD with his true goodness ought to be put far before MURAT with all his ability.

In Kentucky one MURTY O'BRIAN, who had been twice convicted of murder by the Hickman county Circuit Court, has been set free by the Court of Appeals, on the ground that his ple that no person shall for the same offence be twice put in seopardy of his life or limb. It appears that while the first trial of O'BRIAN was in progress one of the jurors announced that he was a member of the grand jury that had four and returned the indictment on which the prosecution was based, whereupon the Court, against the objection of the accused and his counsel. substituted a new juror for the one who had served on the grand jury, after which the trial proceeded, resulting in a verdict of guilty. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals and the judgment reversed, when a new indictment was found under which a second conviction was had. The Court of Appeals decided that in consequence of the irregular proceedings already described, the legal existence of the first jur was destroyed, and that the subsequent trial of the accused was putting his life twice in jeopar dy for the same offence. So, after being twice onvicted of murder and twice sentenced to be hanged. O'BRIAN goes free in consequence of an irregularity in the judicial proceedings.

ELI PERRY, the Democratic member of longress from Albany, refuses to take his share in the back-pay robbery, aithough he is recorded as having voted in its favor. It would have been well if PERRY had voted against it like a man in the beginning; but it is better to repent than to continue in sin.

Sixty million dollars is the amount which the Marr Claim Association of Maine is employing an atterney to rescue from the English Court of Chancery. The members of the association have not yet retired from their bread-andbutter occupations on the strength of the sixty millions which this lawyer is going to get for embly of Louisiana, a body sanctioned by the them. The lawyer, however, has been furnished with plenty of means to prosecute the claim and will probably be heard from again-when he needs more money. Scotland is the country where the MARR property is situated, and as sixty millions of dollars is about the value of a highland county, the Marr Claim Association had better begin to study the Gaelio language in order that they may be able to understand he wants of their future tenants and collect the rents. It is to be hoped that the annexation of such a large portion of Scotland will not result in diplomatic difficulties between the two countries.

A St. Louis paper says that Collector ASEY'S reappointment " will only surprise those who have not yet learned why the people reappointed GRANT." According to this GRANT was reflected in order that he m'ght reappoint his relatives to office. No doubt GRANT thinks so, but we did not expect to see it openly avowed in

American browers should be proud to learn that Prof. LIEBIG, the great German chemist, says that American beer is far superior to the German article, and the exportation of lager from the United States to Germany is inoreasing every year. The Professor thinks that the time is coming when American beer will drive the German from the market. It is not iong ago that we quoted from an English news paper strong testimony to the superior quality of American cheese and ham, and now we have from the highest German authority an endorse ment equally strong of American beer. It is evident that Western Europe is learning to rely nore and more every year upon America both for luxuries and necessaries. America is fast becoming, what it is certainly destined to be, the granary of the world.

TRAIN IN HIS CELL AGAIN

THE TOMES ON FIRE AND THE PRI-SONERS IN PERIL. Who Saved Them-Smushing out the Glass to

Escape Suffection and Death-The Prisoner of State before Judge Brady-War-den Johnson's Despondency.

The prisoper of State and Warden Johnson arose very early yesterday morning. The prisoner was hopeful and strutted about his cell n Murderer's Row like one master of the situa tion, while the Warden sat in his office, stroking his jet black beard. He seemed to have lost all the corridor, and assured his fellow keepers that he was without fear. He added that he had no doubt Judge Brady would come to the rescue. At ten o'clock he called to the prisoner and told him to prepare. Mr. Train soon attired himself in his elegant clothing, drew on his superb soal skin overcost, fastened a nosegay in the lappel and hat 's hand stopped out into the corridor Then with Keeper Daly he hestily descended to the office and gleefully greeted the downhearted Warden. The procession to the new Court House was formed with the lightning Train and Keeper Daly at the head. The followers cheered the prisoner and crowded on his heels. The staircase and halls leading to Judge Brady's court room were thronged, and a posse of police cleared a passage for the distinguished prisoner and his keeper. A guard was stationed at the entrance to the court room to prevent a grand rush into the room. The prisoner sat beside Gen. Levi S. Chaifeld, and near thom were Mrs. Eleanor Fletcher Bishop and her counsel, Mr. John O. Mott.

There were two writs of habeas corpus before the court, and promptly at 19:45 Judge Brady signified his readiness to proceed. Mrs. Bishop, who had procured one of the writs, through her counsel, Mr. Mott, asked that ball might be fixed for Mr. Train.

WARDEN JOHNSON DELIGHTED.

WARDEN JOHNSON DELIGHTED.

At this moment Warden Johnson entered. His face lighted up when he heard the request of counsel. Gen. Charfield, who had procured the other writ, asked for the discharge of Mr. Train on the ground that the indictment is irregular, no actual offence being charged therein. Warden Johnson retired to the Judge's private room.

The objection was merely technical, and District Attorney Phetos argued against it with such effect that Judge Brady said: I am of opinion that the indictment is sufficient ac-cording to the statute. I do not decide the question so, but I will think over it. I will give my decision to-morrow.

morrow.

Mr. Mott—I will furnish ball to day for Mr. Train, if your flouor sall dx the amount.

Mr. Train (firmly)—I simply decline to give ball.

Judge Brady—I will take ball for Mr. Train in \$1,000, and decide the other question, as to the valuality of the indictment, in the morning. Dr. A. D. Ruggica of Brooklyn, and Mr. Pick-ering Clark, a millionaire, cousin of Mr. Train, approached the prisoner, and offered to become his bondsmen. The great Train waved them off. Then he arose, and, placing his right hand on his breast, said:
"If your Honor please, will you grant me two minutes?"
"Certainly, sir," said the Judge.

TRAIN'S APPEAL FOR THE PRISONERS TRAIN'S APPEAL FOR THE PRISONERS.

I wish to speak for others, not for myself. When I left court yesterlay I retired to my cell. At 4 o'clock the Fombs was on fre. I tried to send word to Tus SUN, but I was not permitted. The smoke burst into my cell, and I was nearly sufficienced. There was one keeper on the corridor and four hundred use, comfined in the cells. There was slimmons, on crutches. The keeper said, "It's only a bed, we'll soon have it out." Your Ronor, it took an hour to put out that fire which was "only a bed," And now with regard, to myself. have simply to say that I decline ball on any terms, I now wish to ask the District Attorney whether it is true that he has appointed a commission to decide if I am sane or not?

District Attorney Phoins occupied nearly ten

an sane or not?

District Attorney Phelps occupied nearly ten minutes in making an explanation. He said it had been represented to him by several of Mr. Train's friends that he was of uneound mind on the strength of these representations he had asked two gentlemen for their opinions, without appointing them as a commission or anything of the kind. When they had reported he had the case before Chief-Justice Daly, and that magistrate would very soon summon a jury to determine the sanity or insanity of Mr. Train. "That," said Mr. Phelps, "is all that I have done in the matter."

n the matter.

"That is perfectly satisfactory," said Mr. Train,
"May I ask when I am to be tried on the charge
of iusanity?"

"You will be notified in ample time," said Mr.

MR. TRAIN DELIGHTED. Then Mr. Train extended his hand to the District Actorney, who shook it vigorously. They chatted very pleasantly for a few moments. Then all was still. Mr. Train gazed about him with an air of triumph, picked up his overcoat and hat, and sallied out with Keeper label.

Daly.

The SUN reporter visited the bastile shortly after Mr. Train had been returned to it. Warden Johnson was decidedly unwell and Dr. Nealis was prescribing for him. The coming Diotator in his gorgeous blankets sat on the edge of his bed and pleasantly chatted through the bars with Mrs. Eleanor rietcher lishop.

"I savel the lives of four hundred men vesterday," said the to the reporter, "and The Sun would have heard of it last evening if I had been permitted to send a note to you. Ask Stokes, Sharkey, Scannell, or Simmons; they will corroborate my story. A pauper confined in the cell beneath me set fire to his bedding about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in a few moments the corridor was full could not. Then I shouted with a voice that shook all the corridors. Boys, they are burning down the Tombs. There is no possibility of escape. If not burnt to death we shall all be smothered. The fire is just under my cell. "Tis a put up job." Keeper Kilroy told me that they had got the hose at work, and the fire was getting down. At this time Simmons called to me that the fire had burst forth again more furiously than before.

BEER YOUR SIDE LIGHTS IN

BREAK YOUR SIDE LIGHTS IN

if possible, or nothing can save you from suffocation! 'Keeper Kilroy,' I said, in a voice of
thunder, 'I demand that you open the windows
at each end of the corridor and the skyinghts
overhead.' Kilroy obeyed. There was a rattling
of broken glass. The prisoners and the keeper
did the work well. I called on the prisoners to
write on slips of paper that we were in peril, and
to throw the slips from the windows. There
have been two attempts to fire the Tombs—the
Centre street fire and the New Haven depot.
How does it happen that the fire this time was
just under my cell? Ah, they want to roast me,
that's it! They do not generally put prisoners
in the cell beneath me. This one was a drunken
pauper. It looks suspicious! Dr. Nealis came
in and was almost suffocated. After the lire
scannell sent me a note. Here it is:

Taann: There is a man carried out in the 'vard burnt BREAK YOUR SIDE LIGHTS IN That it There is a man carried out in the yard burnt death. He is a pauper. They are trying to hide at

rice of it.

1. S. Look out for yourself to-night. I talak the state of up of they can.

Scannell.

Scannell. THE PRISONERS DELIGHTED.

"While Dr. Nealis was with me Stokes came in. A loud cheer rang through the corridors. While that?' asked Nealis. 'Prisoners cheering for Train,' replied Stokes. Scannell called out to me, 'Train, do you hear the boys cheering you?' I saved the boys, didn't 17 Ask them and they will tell you go.'

The reporter descended to the Warden's office. The Warden wheel the perspiration from his brow, and, extending his hand, said in mournful tones, "I don't feel well to-das." Then he sat down and seemed lost in thought. Presently be raised his eyes to the ceiting and said in measured ton's, "How long? how long?" The reporter aroused him and asked about the fire. He said that the man who set fire to the bedding in the cell beneath Train had worked in the cook-house for some time, and that in consequence of his quarrelsome disposition they had locked hum up. "Out of revenge." added the Warden, "the man attempted to fire the prison. Of course he could not have succeeded. Some of the prisoners might have been suffocated. Mr. Train, as everybody must know, does us great injustice when it says that any of us wish to roast him. The man was sent to Blackwell's Island this morning." Here Dr. Nealis entered to prescribe for the Warden, and the reporter withdrew.

The Unconfirmed. WASHINGTON, Murch 28.—The following nom-nations were not confirmed during the closing hours of the Senate, and the President has been solvised accord

R. B. Hayes, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chelmatt, Ohlo; John N. Slokes, Register of the Land Otties, Taishassee, Fla.; Benjamin F. Walls, Col-lector of Internal Revenue Mint District Massachu-ectis; Edward Ruhe, Collector Internal Revenue Sixth District Pennsylvania; Colsert L. Harris, Collector of Internal Revenue Foursh Unstript North Carolina; Wit-L. Senuga, Minister Resident of the United States of the United States of Columbia; Robert Keller, Consul-of Lin United States of Columbia; Robert Meller, Consul-d Lin United States of Resident of the United States of Floring College College (College College), Physics of the College (Benuty Fostmasters-James Newby, Cambridge City, Benuty Fostmasters-James Newby, Cambridge City, Tod.; Win, T. Kenyon, Howeld, Mich.; Benjamin F. Emish, Pittaton, Pa.; J. Glass Kulliceters, Blooming-ton, Ind.

The Hon. James Brooks Seriously Ill. The Hon, James Brooks is lying very sick in Washington from a majarist fever and chronic dysen tery, which is regarded as serious, though not nece when in China eighteen months ago. His malady was when in China eighteen months ago. His malady was greatly aggravated by his exposure on the trip through the East Indies and the ked Sea. He came home an invaind, and immediately went to Westington without taking sufficient precaution to rid himself of the discusse.

The following sotice was posted yesterday at the rooms of the Maritime Association, 61 Beaver

PLYMOUTH LECTURE ROOM TALK.

Mr. Beecher on a Few Little Texts-How to What Others Think of Us-Wha

Value What Others Think of Us-The lecture room of Plymouth Church vas crowded last evening. Mr. Beecher was ten reading the hymn book, and saving a word now nd then as a well-known member entered. At balf-past seven hymn 1,272 was sung-"On Jordan's rugged banks I stand." A brother en eity, a happy world above" was chanted Another prayer followed, and the congregation in a glow of enthusiasm sang:

We are on our journey home,
Where Carlst our Lord is gone;
We shall meet around his throne;
When he makes his people one
In the new—
In the new Jerusalem.

Mr. Beecher then began to talk. The joys and benefits of a Christian life were based on sup-positions. If the strings were struck in chord there would be harmony. There might be the score and all the parts. But you might

STRIKE ONLY ONE STRING
or play only one part, or the instrument might
be a poor one, and then it would be no wonder
you did not realize the beauty of the composition. Pride interfered greatly with the full enjoyments of a Christian life. The rule was, "In
honor esteeming others better than yourselves,"
That was true humility—humility that was
marked by generosity. You saw it in the household. You taught it to your children. "Charley
must give his little sister the biggest orange"—
that was the principle exactly. It was seeking
to build others up, rather than yourselves.

There was another apostolic rule, Mr. Beecher
said, that wanted to be well attended to: "Confess your faults one to another." It did not
mean that you were to go round and make a
business of telling everybody your failings and
shortcomings. It meant that you were to be
ready to rectify the faults that sprang from
your disposition. There would frequently be
disputes in the household. One would try how
he could fortify himself in the position he took
up. Right or wrong, he would get ail the support he could. He would STRIKE ONLY ONE STRING

SEND OUT FIERY LANCES right and left. He would be red hot for war. He would say, "I'm going to show a proper spirit; I won't give way." But the Scripture said you were to be facile, yielding, self-sacri-ficing, recognizing readily your own blame-worthiness.

ficing, recognizing readily your own biameworthiness.

These little texts, Mr. Beecher said, showed the intimate relation of every-day trifes to religion. Men imagined that they would be happy if they swelled themselves out, and lifted up the bead until they reached as high aimost as Jacob's ladder. They thought that religion consisted in comprehending theological dogmas, in encompassing the doctrine of the Godhead, and so forth. It was a great mistake. Men became really religious by preaching the new man, by inducting the new life into their daily conduct, thus making themselves feel as God feels. How daily friction were away a man's comforts! And yet, if it was not for that friction, he would not know how faulty he was. There was not a person alive who was not PRETTY WELL OUT OF TUNE IN SPOTS

PRETTY WILL OUT OF TUNE IN SPOTS
all the time. The best of us hurt somebody—
children or friends; men felt that we had trod
on them or that our hand had fallen heavily on
them. The right thing was to make a sweet confession of biameworthiness. [Here Mr. Beecher's voice seemed full of tears.] It was worth
everybody's while to value what others thought
of them. Probably persons outside never discovered anything wrong about us of which there
was not a good-eized root inside.

A stranger asked permission to speak. Two
years ago two young men stood by Fox river in
Massachusetts and muke the resolve that they
would do all they could for their own salvation
and that of others. The result was that a committee of the Y. M. C. A., all laymen, were now
going through that State to stirup the churches.
They had aiready gone through sixty towns.
Men came to the meetings at Full River fifteen
miles through the snow, and some travelled iso
miles to attend a prayer meeting.

Mr. Reecher saw no reason why laymen should
not be useful in saving men. Laymen had as
good brains as ministers any day. Nay, there
was hardly a congregation that would not be
better off if some layman was in the puipit and
the minister in the pew.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW YORK.

Hear Miss Catharine Beecher-Wint She Says Must be So. From Yesterday's Tribune.

To the Enter of the Tribune.
Sin: An emergency involving the deli-cacy and honor of my sex makes it my duty to submit the following facts to the ladies of this

Nearly two years ago, at the request of a friend Nearly two years ago, at the request of a friend who had perfect confidence in her truth and purit; I accepted an invitation from Victoria Woodhull to ride with her in Central Park. The result was an impression that she was either insane or the hapless victim of malignant spirits. For she caimly informed me that several distinguished editors, elegymen, and lady authors of this city, some of them my personal friends, and all of them models of domestic purity and virtue, not only held her epinions on free love, but practiced accordingly, and that it was only a lack of moral courage which prevented their open avowal of such opinions. I concealed all this, excepting from a few personal friends, because it is cruelty and a disgrace to any persons of delicacy and refinement, especially to ladies, to have their names and character publicly subjected to inquiry as to such or actions.

grace to any persons of delicacy and refinement, especially to ladies, to have their names and character publicly subjected to inquiry as to such practices. Since that interview this woman or her associates have been carrying out a-plan for making money by naligning or threatening conspicuous persons of such purity and sensibility that it would be expected they or their friends would pay large sums rather than come in collision with such antagonists and their fitchy weapons.

Such an operation carried out in New York would extend indefinitely. The proper way of meeting this evil is to secure the enforcement of an existing law, by which an officer of the State, and not the person assailed, may prosecute any who circulate aspersions of character which they cannot prove to be true, it being made in such cases as this a penitentiary offence. When such a law is well executed, and when imprisonment for life, without power of pardon in any human hands, shall be the penalty for murder, then the present exasperating surges of society will be assuaged, and the dove and olive branch appear. American women possess a power little appreciated or exercised; for it is certain that there is no beneficent law which they would unite in asking to have enacted or enforced which would not readily be granted. For this reason the influence of the ladies of this city is beaught to secure in this conspicuous case the enforcement of the penalty for the most cruel slander that many have aiready suffered, and which is still threatened to others. The officers of law whose duty it is to abate this evil are at hand, and their ear can be reached by many a woman whom they respect. At the same time our dergymen can be entreated to lend their cooperation by teaoning from the pulpit (what many do not know) that helping to circulate aspersions of character which they cannot prove to be true is a violation both of the Decalogue and of civil law. NEW YORK, March 28, 1873.

# DEATH IN THE GAS HOUSE.

the Workmen Set Right Before the Public-Interesting from a Gas Man. To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: Tuesday's Herald contained, under Will the Gas Men Strike?" an article whose errors and misrepresentations I beg to correct, being a workingman in one of the works named. It is not true that the gas men "have nanifested a desire to work at the reduced wages." They were compelled to accept, or be discharged. "The men do not work incessantly." No man could live to work incessantly for by." No man could live to work incessantly for twelve hours in front of his open retorts, although an unskilled man will have to work all list time, and probably die in endeavoring to do his work, as was the case in the Metropolitan Works last summer, where numbers of men were carried out dead and otherwise disabled from work for life. "Firemen charge only once in five hours." They charge every two hours and a hair, and once in two hours in the Metropolitan Works.

Much has been said about our wages, and we have been compared with down-town clerks. Ridiculous comparison! Is the pen as heavy as the race or scoop? How often do clerks have to wring the perspiration from their coarse woollen shirts? In fact, this wants no comment. There is no man able to work in a gas-works but

woolen shirts? In fact, this wants no comment. There is no man able to work in a gas-works but can do any laboring work, and work six days every week, when very few are able to work over four days on the average in gas works. They are not paid equal wages with the ordinary outside laborer, taking into account the hours they work, and one week afternate on night work. Say rookmen, masens, laborers, and many others are paid \$2.50 for eight hours' work, equal \$3.75 a day of twelve hours; then it they work overtime by night they are paid time and a half, or every hour will count one and a half. a half, or every hour will count one and a half, so that in twelve hours night work the gasman gets \$5.50, and the majority of other laborers \$5.62%.

AN OLD GASMAN.

Plucing the Extra Pay where it will Do the

Mest Good.

Mest Good.

From the Bostore Globs.

Washington, March 27.— Considerable quiet fun has been had over the last victorious card played by the Congressmen who are seeking to avoid the public anger at the Increase of salaries. This dodge is that of paying the money over to county treasuries, with the idea of distributing the same, pro rate, in the payment of taxes. Inquiry shows, not who the Representatives are who are taking this method of placating their consciences, but the fact that they are nearly all from rural districts, where it is believed such an application of the mency will do them the most good; because it will reach constituencies who pay the smallest amount of Federal taxes, internal or custom. One of the unwavering advocates of the increase denounces this course as the most arrant of all the test unwavering advocates of the increase denounces this course as the most arrant of all the test manifestations of demangulam whoch has prevailed on this point.

SUNBEAMS.

-It is said that Dickens cleared \$225,006 in gold during his tastivisit to America

THE

SATER

The I

more int

Britton the wom rich, if a ndded th

a smart

he thou

The C

afternoo

The filers, with a reside tand kee sight, but dead, I a day or T but film, o clock in a case the film and the

had not Mr. Jan denier In place. K Wednead in the mo for went the denier of the most of th

I have be the morn or three the break feet or three the break feet of the break feet of the break feet of the whole the winds the winds the winds the break feet of the street of the break feet of the break feet

and had a shout the raw him deast, and me. He is tice whe was the eform at was on the front pin Mr. Row with a li I saken he sake

Augu recogni who use to get o

Mr. W.
mp brodl
the 19th.
houses o en Wedd on Thur to nine.
party at had beer sized to door, but men to me a she door, but then to the to the

-A couple of parents in Pennsylvania have named their child Parepa Nilsson Kellogg Busk.

—The Susquehanna is being stocked with on from spawn secured in the Sacramento river in

California -More than nine millions of brierwood and other wooden tobacco pipes are made yearly in

-A blind woman in Canada has improved apon the old practice of crying one's eyes out. She -It is said that pigeons can be nurtured

to the fatness and delicacy of ortolans by feeding them with wheat steeped in cod-liver oil. -When the new Post Office in Boston is

completed the various newspapers will receive their exchanges direct by pneumatic tubes.

—The authorities of a Minnesota town have said a neighboring town for not keeping the small-pox within their own corporation limits.

—The seats of one-quarter of the sitting

members of the Dominion Parliament are to be contested. Each case will be referred to its special commutee.

-There is no truth in the rumor that the

Rev. Dr. Heary W. Bellows intends to leave his palpit for that of an orthodox denomination. He is very well -As many as thirty brokers and operators in Wall street are ex-journalists, having been at different times connected with the metropolitae press

in various capacities. -The British inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada disdain the title of "Canadians," which they rather contemptuously apply to their fellow sup-

lects of French descent. -This is the graphic and idiomatic man-

ner in which they describe incidents on the Pacific slope: "One Carrigan carved a gentleman at Pioche on March 11. Carrigan was jailed." -An innocent young man in Des Moines was asked by the Rev. Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, if he was laboring for the good of his soul. "No," was the reply, "I work for Billy Moore."

-A Spiritualistic burglar in Springfield, Mass., pleaded in defence that "the spirit of a dark-haired woman controlled his actions," and directed him when and where to break through and steal, -One of the meanest features of the Con-

gressional Back-pay bill is that the families of monitors of the Forty-second Congress deceased previous to the passage of the bill derive no benefit from it. -Palmer, the sculptor, has a very poor

opinion of the talents of Vinnie Ream and Chark Mile, and considers the statue of Morse in the Central Park 'a disgrace and an insult to the memory of the great -In Montana they have a "society fer

protection against cattle and horse thieves," with a central council and branches for the administration of justice. The branches are located from ten to twenty feet from the ground. -We found a majestic poem on our desk this morning. The paper and ink appeared to be above the average. The author does not give his name, but

office and occasionally looks up to the window. - Dan--Rural papers severely condemn the conduct of "the hens that are standing around bara-yard doors doing nothing while eggs are selling at fifty cents a dozen," and suggest that, although purely a lay question, it is one in which the clergy might well test the efficacy of prayer.

-An Indiana paper offers inducements to subscribers which are liberal indeed. Every person sending \$1.50 to this generous sheet "will be presented free with the choice of eight chromos, or a finely executed portrait of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax." This should feel the send of the thousand the send of the thousand the send of the thousand the send of the the send of the thousand the send of the thousand the send of should fetch the spons.

-A Maine man has succeeded in making a very fair artificial oyster out of flour, paste, tamoga, sait, and water. The inventor places these in second-hand oyster shells, which are gived around the edges, and when a half-intextented customer calls for "a doke on the half shell," he gets them fresh from the shop.

—A school girl at Bangor, Me., recently

purchased a bottle of ether for her mother while on her way to school. During the session she passed the bottle around among her friends, who took such prolonged snifts that several of them completely succumbed to the agesthetic, and had to be assisted to their homes. -The Paris Le Temps says: "Sweden

has produced two great cantatrices, Jenny Lind and Mile. Nilsson. Ireland is jealous of Sweden, and has this season flashed to us a star, Mile. Rosa D'Erina. She has the voice, the taste, the talent, the tradition style the most correct, and a soul essentially musical. -The society in Columbus, Ohio, is hightoned, if the following from the Journal is true: "Why, y-o-u o-i-d's-a-r-d-i-ne, is that you?" is the way a young lady soluted another on our streets the other day, and the angel in dimity and high-heeled boots thus

addressed, meekly and poetically responded, "You complished young lady" of that vicinity. "Arecom plished young lady," interrupted one of his small olive branches; "it don't take much to be 'accomplished,"

then; I know her, and she says 'I haven't saw, and 'I -The year 1872 appears to have been an unfortunate year for mercantile failures. In that year there were 4,000 failures in the United States, with bilities amounting to \$121,056,000, against 2,915 and \$55, 252,000 in 1871. In Pennsylvania, last year, there wer

445 failures, with \$9,422,000 Hamilties, against 337 and \$7,110,000 the previous year. -British Nimrod (who has shot tigers in India and bons in South Africa)-"The fact is, Berr Muller, that I don't care much for sport unless it con-tains the element of danger." German Nimrod - "Ach so? you are vont of talacher? Den you should goom and shoot mir me! Vy, only de oder tay I shouldt in

-The Protestants of South Germany are ecoming slarmed at the length to which Bismarck carries his rigorous policy against the Roman Catholics. The defining of all State authority by the Roman Cath-olic bishops of North Germany is considered no justification for the proposed governmental interference with the internal affairs of churches of all creeds. -Philadelphia papers announce with un-

lisguised glee that "twenty-six shares of the Centermial stock have been taken by members of the freshmen class of the University of Pennsylvania, and more is promised from the same source;" and they are led to afer from this display of juvenile patriotism and lib erailty that the Centennial Celebration will be a con--The Jonesboro' (Ga.) Times recently

published a vigorous poem, in which appear d that

"When spring comes with her floral pits."
Then these will glide on wings so swill,
We'll gather flowers sick and sore,
To decorate the young, the fair." The editor explains by saying that the third line should

explanation comes too late. The poet has committed -The people of Copenhagen have a way

of removing snow from the streets which seems at one opractical and expeditious. The town authorities give a small sunrof money to owners of horses and wagons as wagons and cart it away at so much per day. It is damped into the river, or upon the ice, if the river is frozen. So well does the plan work that a six include fail of snow is often removed within a day and a half -A mild and affectionate wife in Lan-

easter, Pa., overheard an acquaintance remark that her husband was too fond of loo. She waited up for him that night, and when he came home demanded to know if he had been spending his time again with Lot unsuspecting husband admitted that he had. without giving him time to explain, she went i how the interview ended, but he could never convince his wife that loo was a game at cards, and always play a

euchrenow and gets home before 10 o'clock--One day, on the occasion of homing Bach's "Ghoral Symphony," M. Gonnod was greatly cluted, and going up to a friend and shaking the score observed, " That is the Bible of the musicial another occasion a number of musical friends cussing the qualifications of the various mass their respective rank. M. Gounod, who was took up the theme. " If the great compose "Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart, were a some unforecen cataclysm, as the painter tire, it would be easy to reconstitute the w

has not yet been resolved." -Repeated efforts have been England to legalize marriage with a decaster, which have almost invariably be a Parliament through the induence of Bishops. The friends of the measure n ters of various depominations recently was the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lamborder to request his Grace to support the palls to legalize such marriages through Lords. The Congregationalists, Methodists, 1 and other dissenting bodies were represent

stop promued to give the matter his

It was the part deep was a had that no at in the part of the part